

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The Plainfield Institution and How It Stands.

Report of the Commissioners and Superintendent.

A BRIEF ABSTRACT OF A LENGTHY DOCUMENT.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS—FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND OTHER MATTERS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

The eighth annual report of the board of commissioners and superintendent of the Indiana House of Refuge for the eleven months of 1874, ending with November 30, was filed with the governor yesterday.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

The report of the commissioners shows the following movement of inmates:

No. in institution January 1, 1874	216
No. fugitives returned from last year	112
No. admitted	112
No. returned by order of Supt. and otherwise	6
No. released on ticket of leave	10
No. discharged	10
No. escaped	2
No. died	2
Remaining November 30, 1874	265

Most of the boys discharged and out on ticket of leave keep up a correspondence with the superintendent, and are generally doing well. Some of the older boys among those first admitted have relapsed into evil ways and have committed crimes which have resulted in their going to the penitentiary. This, the commissioners think, comes from the effect of the low grade of company they keep, the natural tendency in them to commit crime, the lack of settled home and good parental influence, and the difficulty of obtaining steady employment by persons of this class, and to the weak moral powers many of them inherited. It cannot be expected that all of this class can be reformed and kept in a good condition after they have left us; we believe, however, that fully sixty per cent. are reformed, and a much larger portion benefited. We aim to train them all up to habits of industry, obedience, respect for superiors, and courtesy.

ONE TO ANOTHER,

and to give them a common school education, and to bring them under good religious influences. The boys who have gone out from the institution have been noticeable for their courtesy and gentlemanly habits. The directors pay a deserved compliment to the officers of the institution for their ability and patience with which they have performed their duties amid all the discomforts, and constant requirements made upon them in their difficult position, and to the superintendent of whom they say: "whose unquestioned ability and power of government, as well as devotion to the interests of the institution, its success has been so largely due."

A considerable portion of the report of the

directors is taken up with a recapitulation of the work accomplished on the farm during the year, which is more minutely set forth in the superintendent's report.

In this connection the commissioners say that the whole property of the institution is in a neat and creditable condition. We are glad to be able to present at the present year, and in the institution in admirable condition, with buildings enough for the comfortable accommodation of 350 boys, without any debt, except such as will be paid by current receipts. While such is the external condition of the institution, we believe it to be in a state of good discipline and is as fully accomplishing its object as any similar institution in the world. The commissioners don't think any building appropriation will be needed this winter; the necessary projected.

IMPROVEMENTS CAN BE MADE

out of the allowance for support, if it compares with that of former years in amount. The commissioners refer to the fact that a great deficiency exists in the matter of procuring good homes for boys ready to be discharged. An effort is made to indenture some of them, but unsuitable parties often procure them, and the boys have to be returned, and not many persons of the desirable class wish to take boys from a public institution. Others, after undergoing a thorough discipline, return to their homes and again fall under evil influences. There are a number of boys in the institution now who would make excellent employees in careful families.

In the school it is the practice to separate the older and more criminal boys from the younger ones, and they live in different families, in the course of years they are thrown together, and the result is a general class wish to take boys from a public institution. Others, after undergoing a thorough discipline, return to their homes and again fall under evil influences. There are a number of boys in the institution now who would make excellent employees in careful families.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand January 1, 1874	\$ 53.93
Received from the state treasury	573.82
Received from support of inmates	978.62
Received from counties	14,075.71
Received from churches	3,200.00
Received from unpaid bills	384.32
Total	\$17,026.38

TOTAL EXPENDITURES.

Support	\$16,821.64
Furnishing goods	3,310.08
Boys' clothing	2,869.79
Fuel and lights	342.51
Laundry	290.00
Agricultural implements	911.46
Officers' salaries	10,467.79
Contingent expenses	4,676.17
Books	408.18
Buildings and improvements	15,582.35
Mechanical	221.35
Office expenses	478.28
Total	\$57,462.58

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

WHAT IT SAYS.

The class of boys which has been admitted to the institution during the past year has not, in the main, been what could be properly called criminals, but they are the "black sheep" of large families. They are of that class which such an institution as this is intended to reform. In the earlier years the inmates were from that class which had acquired fixed habits of criminality and whose permanent reformation was almost hopeless. The experience of the year has been satisfactory, and the officers look backward to the past work with pleasure, and forward upon the months to come with hope. People are coming to understand more clearly the relations of the institution to society, and few now regard it as a juvenile penitentiary. Occasionally boys are sent here by courts of justice which think that a cer-

tain term of imprisonment is required by law but this is

NOT NECESSARY.

Some people think that the school should be self-sustaining, but it was not founded with any idea of making the boys earn their living while committed to its care. Few penal institutions are self-sustaining, even where the inmates are adults and spend all their time in mechanical pursuits, and little attention given to reformatory discipline, which is the main idea of this school. Most of our boys are under the age of fourteen and, having been raised in the streets, are unused to work. Some boys go back to their former ways after leaving us, but this could be avoided if Christian homes could be found for them to enter. A large percentage, however, remain steadfast to their teachings. A record is kept by which we can tell the present status of every boy who has gone from us. We ought to have a mechanical department in which to teach the trades. The superintendent gives a full account of the new buildings erected and farm and garden labors, as well as the shoe shop, tailor shop and brick yard. During the year the schools have re-organized into eight grades so arranged as to give to each boy three hours and a half of study per day. We need more land as well as appropriations for under-drainage. Gas and steam should also be introduced. The report closes with a few words of congratulation on the past work and hope for the future.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

LITERALLY THE FIRST REPORT.

WHICH IS A BI-ENNIAL ONE.

THE CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTION—RECOMMENDATIONS—AND OTHER MATTERS.

The board of trustees of the Indiana Normal School handed in their bi-annual report day before yesterday, but owing to the press of other news, has not had its place in the columns of the Sentinel until to-day. It is quite lengthy and consequently but a synopsis is given. The board, fully realizing the embarrassment at its opening, have labored to overcome them in support in the future depends on the support it shall receive from the people and the liberality of the legislature. The necessity of improvement in our common schools is universally recognized. Experience everywhere has demonstrated that the common school system of education is the best and most successful normal training of its teachers.

The report goes on for some length, speaking of the necessity of normal school instruction. The report then states at some length the necessity of enlarging the building, and shows good cause for so doing.

ROSE'S DONATION.

The board have obtained from Mr. Rose authority to say that he has already set apart from his estate \$100,000, the interest of which is to be applied for the same purpose;—the entire bequest to be placed under the control of the board of trustees. It is expected that at a future period when those who may become the recipients of the fund shall be able, the amount then realized shall be returned by them to the trustees, to be applied in turn to the like relief of others.

It then speaks of the bar to many who wish a higher education of expense, but through this school are able to take a high rank in the profession of teaching. The donation referred to would sustain about forty students, board at Terre Haute being \$5 a week. They recommend that in view of the fact that a boarding house could be established so as to board students at \$3 a week, the necessary

FUNDS TO BE FURNISHED

the trustees for the erection of such a building, which, with a suitable lot, is estimated to cost about \$20,000. The appropriation they now asked for is one-half that amount. By this arrangement 60 students could be accommodated.

The report then speaks of the teaching force now engaged, and also calls attention to the fact that many young ladies are deterred from attending because of the expense of traveling to and fro, and recommends that a law should be passed, as it is in other states, whereby the state should pay this expense.

During the past term 283 pupils were enrolled and during the year 394. During the past two years 187 males and 214 females have been enrolled. Out of this number 280 have been wholly dependent upon self for education. The report is signed by W. Thompson, president of board, and is the model one of all that have been laid before his excellency this year. The appendix gives the financial statement:

THE CLOVERDALE MURDER.

MARTIN, THE MURDERER OF HIS WIFE, PLEADS GUILTY AND IS SENTENCED TO STATE'S PRISON FOR LIFE—HE TAKES TEA AT INDIANAPOLIS AND WILL BREAKFAST AT JEFFERSONVILLE.

Readers of the Sentinel will remember the shock their nerves sustained upon reading in its telegraphic columns but a few weeks since of an unprovoked wife murder at Cloverdale. George Martin, tiring of his young wife, shot her dead as she sat in the chair of a neighbor with their child in her arms. Then he fled to the village and feigned insanity. He narrowly escaped being hanged and was confined in jail at Greencastle. On preliminary examination he pleaded not guilty, though there was a plain case against him.

He was remanded to jail and there remained in solitary confinement until yesterday, when, after consulting with counsel, he concluded he would confess the crime by pleading guilty, and then throw himself upon the clemency of the court. He therefore asked leave to withdraw his former plea and substitute the plea of guilty, which was granted by the court. Judge Turman on the bench.

Thursday morning the prisoner was brought into court and received his sentence. It was that he be confined in the state prison south of hard labor for the period of his natural life. Thursday afternoon the sheriff of Putnam county, accompanied by his men, came to Indianapolis over the Vandalia line, and after taking tea at the Union Depot, left for Jeffersonville over the Indianapolis and Louisville line. Martin may well congratulate himself that he was not hanged, for his offense was a most heinous one against the law of state, and the higher law. If he has any conscience, however, he will surely suffer "the torments of the damned," during life.

THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK CITY AD INTERIM.

Hon. Samuel B. H. Vance, is a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and about fifty years of age. He was educated in Philadelphia, and from the commencement to the close of the Mexican war he served in the cavalry army of the United States forces—part of the time as captain.

centuries hence, when the city of Indianapolis shall have grown gray with age, and the dusty portraits of her business kings of to-day upon the walls shall alone remain, the building which is represented at the head of this article will still stand worthy of its position. Whatever of grand and massive architecture may spring up around it, however large, populous and wealthy the capital of the state may become, this tribunal of trade and seat of commercial transactions will forever be respectable in style and adequate in its provisions for the purpose to which it is devoted. The dedication of this hall yesterday was a proud event. It comes at an opportune moment. As the spirit of health and energy is returning to the business of the country, this advanced step of the Board of Trade in securing suitable and permanent quarters for business is in keeping with the character of Indianapolis, which is always ready for her opportunities and equal to any occasion. Unquestionably, the opening of the new year will mark the beginning of a new era in the business and commerce of the city. The people have both the ability and the disposition to reach out into a broader scope of commercial operations and to establish trade upon such a system as to command the confidence and enlist the interest of the business which, by virtue of her position and railroad facilities, legitimately belongs to them.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

building is the property of a company composed of the following list of stockholders, of whom Henry C. Wilson, Esq., is the president: H. C. Wilson, Thomas D. Kingman, M. Sells, William Haerle, J. C. Ferguson, N. M. Neeld, A. Turner, J. B. Cleveland, A. Abromet, J. Renihan, W. N. Johnston, Wood Tousey, Joseph Wiggins, Coburn & Jones, J. L. Bradley, D. A. Richardson, Geo. T. Evans, R. Catterson, J. P. Ramsey, W. H. Holliday, D. Moninger, B. P. Riley, M. Harth, Byrket Brothers, D. Ricketts, Strong & Pierson, W. R. McKee, Goddard & Sons, A. D. Straight, Allen & Johnson, Henry Schnull, J. J. Bingham, Robert McGill, S. C. Carey, J. M. Hume and S. F. Gray. The building is located on the corner of Maryland and Tennessee streets, at the intersection of Kentucky avenue also, fronts north and west, and the main entrance seen in the cut looking north. Of its general appearance the engraving presents a clear and truthful idea, though it does not, like many public buildings, exhibit the beauties of the subject. The notable element of beauty, both within and without, lies in the symmetry of its proportions rather than in the embellishments of style and ornaments. It is preeminently a substantial and business like structure, plain, elegant and tasteful. It is well calculated to impart an inferior material was permitted to go into any of the fine stone front, the brick walls, the lumber and finish all tell of thoroughness and honest work. The excellence of the edifice, as a whole, is surpassed, if possible, by the convenience the eligible place for the internal arrangement. It may be stated in the interest of the rooms are surpassingly pleasant. There is in them that indefinable quality derived from the proportion, light, outlook and inlook which makes an agreeable impression. They inspire cheerful feeling, and develop a sense of comfort, and this to an unusual degree. In every department the appointments are according to the best ideas of modern times. No building can be found that is quite so successfully ventilated in every apartment as this. It is heated by steam throughout with the most improved apparatus, supplied abundantly with water for every room and lighted with well arranged gas fixtures of approved construction. The ground floor is devoted to several very spacious business offices, suitable for railroad or other business; most, or all, of which are rented. Passing up the front steps the passage-way is entered which leads to the second floor, which is the main story of the building, thus rendering all the business offices of the second story eligible by their publicity. All are passed in review by those going to the great hall. No finer colors are to be found anywhere than those. At the rear, passing up easy flights, we enter the

ROOMS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

On the right of the ante-room is the secretary's office, flanked on the left by a committee room. Both of these are elegant and complete for their purpose. Between them the two stairways unite and lead into the finest hall in the city, if not in this country. It is over 100 feet long by 60 feet in width and 33½ feet to the ceiling. The light and airy style of the room strikes every one agreeably on entering. Around the sides, between the windows, are the elegant steam heating pipes, while from the ceiling two immense reflecting concaves pour down a flood of light. At the north end is a raised and railed platform, 24 feet long, and 12 feet wide, and is the pleasant gallery. In one corner will be the telegraph office for receiving and sending dispatches in the rooms. A fountain near always supplies pure water. The external dimensions of the building are 145x90 feet, the first story being 13 feet, the second story

14 feet, and the third, as stated, 33½ feet high. The

COST OF THE BUILDING.

brought down to the rigid estimates of the architect, was, exclusive of heating apparatus and sidewalks.

Building	\$70,000.00
Steam heating	4,500.00
Sidewalks	2,491.34
Total	\$76,991.34

The actual cost, falling below estimate of exceeding the estimates by \$5,000, foots up to \$71,991.34. For the actual value of the property as it stands, accounting for the increased value of the ground by reason of the business brought there, can not be a dollar short of \$100,000. It will never prove a discredit to the contractors and artisans who have labored in the various branches of the work of building and fitting up, to state who have had

A HAND IN IT.

The plans and estimates and architectural supervision are to be credited to architect H. Brown, of this city. The massive foundations were put in by Mr. August Richter, brick work, Hyland & Riley; cut stone work, Goddard & Sons; iron work, Haugh & Co. and D. Root & Co.; carpenter work, Elbert & Owens, these last being contractors for the entire building. The plastering and stucco work were done by Mr. Moriarty; galvanized iron work, F. W. Klugel; slate roofing, C. Zimmermann & Co.; painting and glazing, Frank Bortley; gas fitting, Wm. Merrill; plumbing, Everett & Roman; sewer Branner & Rinker, and steam heating, the Indianapolis Brass and Supply Company.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

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INDIANAPOLIS TRADE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

DEDICATION ON TUESDAY LAST—DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

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THE BOARD OF TRADE.

was organized in 1863, at which time the annual aggregate amount of business of the

city was represented by the sum of \$28,000,000. In 1871 it had increased to \$70,000,000, in 1872 the grand total of trade is set down in the report of the board at \$88,398,817, and the last report for the year 1873 places the aggregate business of the city at \$112,382,275. During a portion of this eleven years' history, the action of the Board of Trade as an organization has been somewhat sluggish, its system loose and inefficient, and its cooperative work imperfect. Yet there has been no period at which it had not in its membership some of the shrewdest and most energetic business men of the country, men who have made fortunes for themselves and given a character to the city for enterprise and solidity of business. The exchange of Indianapolis has never been characterized by illegitimate speculative operations, its members generally holding down to transactions in only what they are actually handling. Since the reorganization of last September a new life and spirit have been developed, which the action of yesterday can not fail to intensify.

DENNY'S DOCUMENT.

STATEMENT OF FUNDS COLLECTED BY EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL DENNY WHILE IN OFFICE.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL, IND., INDIANAPOLIS, NOV. 6, 1874.

His Excellency Thomas A. Hendricks, Governor of the State of Indiana:

Sir—I have the honor to submit the following report:

In my last official report to your excellency the amount collected to that date, January 1, 1874, was shown, that is, the gross sum of each fund was given. In the present report the amount of each fund collected and secured in each county during my whole term is stated, as will fully appear in schedule "A," hereto attached.

The total amount of school fund is—\$28,094.62

Tuition fund, being unclaimed wages, fees, and interest on school fund—18,875.15

Circuit Court docket fees—18,881.69

Unclaimed balances in estates—7,977.15

County Fund—7,444.69

Total—\$82,273.70

There was collected prior to January, 1874, as shown in former report, and which amounts are embraced in the above, and itemized in schedule "A," the following sums, to-wit:

Fines and forfeitures—\$12,019.68

Circuit Court docket fees—\$1,875.15

Common Pleas Court docket fees—\$3,285.25

Money unclaimed in estates—\$4,675.54

Unclaimed balances in estates—\$10,000.00

Jury fees—\$61.33

Making the total amount collected during the year 1873—\$33,710.94

This amount deducted from the total collections during the last two years, \$82,273.70, leaves above given—\$48,562.76

as the amount collected during the year 1874.

In the report for the year 1873, from this office, attention was called to the claim of the State against the United States, on account of money paid out by the state during the late war for arming, equipping troops, etc. In that report it was stated that "there is a balance of the suspended war claim amounting to something near two hundred thousand dollars." Since January, 1874, I have procured allowances to the state on this claim as follows:

On the 11th installment—\$11,218.96

On special settlement—165,136.97

Total collected on war claims—\$176,355.93

There has also been allowed and paid to the state by the United States on account of the three per cent. due her on account of the sale of public lands the sum of—\$6,380.85

Making total amount collected from the United States—\$182,736.78

See Schedule "B" for particulars.

In addition to the above amounts there has been collected on account of General Fund; from Haskitt, Morris & Co., on account of the state—1,706.00

From Bradley, Patterson and others—29,188.13

From Samuel Fisk, account General Fund—517.70

From sale of land in Clay County—3,333.33

Total of all collections to date—\$398,884.70

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

WHAT THE EXCHANGES SAY ABOUT THE DEDICATORY EXERCISES AND THE CITY OF CONCENTRIC CIRCLES GENERALLY.

The opening of our Chamber of Commerce is attracting the attention of the Sentinel exchanges, in and out of the state. Of the many editorials upon the subject, the Sentinel selects the following from the Terre Haute Gazette as a fair sample:

Our sister city of Indianapolis, in the growth and prosperity of which, as our capital, we take just pride, dedicated its new chamber of commerce building yesterday, and last night with impressive and appropriate ceremonies. Addresses were made, of course—nothing grand is ever done in America without speeches—in which the glories of Indianapolis and Indiana were extolled in appropriate phrase. The building, the completion of which was the occasion of so much rejoicing, is a noble structure, unless the cut of it, which appears in this morning's Sentinel, is drawn from the artist's fancy of what it should be, rather than from what it is. A notable feature of the dedication was the speech of William P. Fishback, who while claiming for Indianapolis great advantages as a business and distributing point, did not fail to give just credit to other cities of the state. He makes especial mention of the great advantages of Terre Haute as a manufacturing center for anything pertaining to iron, in all which wide ranges of business it is impossible to deny that our own Prairie City is without a peer. Destiny points unmistakably to Terre Haute as the newer and greater Pittsburg of the West. Mr. Fishback very justly says in his speech: "I think we have

about our ability to make pig iron here. The forces of nature are against us in that direction. Pig iron will be made in Indiana at the points where the iron ore and the coal can be brought together at the least expense. These localities for the present are found on the Wabash and in the coal fields of the southwest. Five cents per bushel difference in the cost of coal makes a difference of \$25.00 per annum in the expense of operating a single blast furnace. A train of coal cars runs down hill from Brazil to Terre Haute 18 miles. To Indianapolis it is a stiff pull up hill, 54 miles. Until this inequality is gotten rid of in some way, we had best turn our attention to something else. We concluded this branch of his subject by sensibly saying, in phrase not unlike Rip Van Winkle, "We are and shall be better off without it anyhow." We can very heartily commend every utterance of Mr. Fishback's speech.

What he says of the superior and unrivaled facilities of Terre Haute as a point for manufacturing iron is eminently true, but no less true than all he and his brother orators said in praise of Indianapolis. Our state capital is a great and growing city. It is the great railway center of the continent. The business men are full of the life and energy which has built up and made prosperous the great West. Terre Haute desires to emulate and imitate her; envies not, but rejoices in her growth and prosperity, for is not our own, our incomparable capital city?

A countryman, gazing at a garden in the vicinity of Boston, in which were several marble statues, exclaimed: